

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1840.

Vol. XXXVI. No. 5220.

統一月四日十八日八千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1880.

日四月二年庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

## Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRIA, AND CHINA.  
CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.  
Bankers, L. & C. LEADHORN & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND ENGLAND.—Lyon de Roncy, 10, Rue Monseur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—Andrew Wind, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—Gordon & Gotsch, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—Bean & Black, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—Sayle & Co., Square, Singapore. O. Heinsen & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, Morris A. de Mello & Co., Macao. Camper & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nichols & Co., Foochow, Hodge & Co., Shanghai. Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama. Lane, Crawford & Co., Co.

## Banks.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.  
Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £350,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL, £450,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—  
Chairman—The Hon. W. Kestwick.  
Deputy Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.  
Adolphe Andre, Esq., H. Hoffmeyer, Esq.  
E. R. Bellot, Esq., F. D. Sabourin, Esq.  
H. L. Dalrymple, W. H. Young, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong, Thomas Jackson, Esq.  
MANAGER, Shanghai, Ewen Cameron, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1880.

COMPTOIR DES COMPTES DE PARIS.  
(Incorporated 7th of March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Brûlée,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, ROUEN, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARSEILLE, ROMAY, HONGKONG,  
LYON, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be accepted on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONTE,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

Paid Capital, £1,000,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.—  
At 3 months' notice, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 2 " "  
" 12 " " 4 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCHANTILE BANK  
OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.  
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following rates of interest are  
allowed on Fixed Deposits—  
For 12 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 1 " "  
" 3 " " 1 " "

THE BRITISH HOTEL,  
For Persons to be given on Application.

H. H. NELSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

## Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.

RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers, L. & C. LEADHORN & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong

grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East, and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

SAFETY VALVE.

REGULARLY RECEIVED ON

PEAK'S TRANSPARENT SOAPS in Tablets and Balls.

HENDRIK'S ASSORTED PERFUMES.

SILVER'S TABLE, BRACKET, and Hanging LAMPS (fitted with Storm Burners).

DEVON'S KEROSENE (tested to 160° Fahr.).

American Reading LAMPS for Kerosene.

REVOLVERS and CARTRIDGES.

TELESCOPES and FIELD GLASSES.

PORTMANTEAUX and TRAVELLING BAGS, and RUG STRAPS.

DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES.

CHURCH CASH, PAPER, and DUOR LOCKS.

TAUCHNITZ and Other NOVELS.

WORKS of REFERENCE.

Table CUTLERY and PENKNIVES.

GLASS and Electro-Plated WARE.

CIGAR CASE CORP. "Golden Cloud."

TOBACCO.

PIPES, CIGAR and Cigarette HOLDERS.

WEDGWOOD COATS (very light).

UMBRELLAS "Antimonia Patent."

Lawn Tennis BATS and BALLS.

PIL HATS & HELMETS, Straw HATS.

SAUMUR BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN and RUM.

ALE and STOUT, bottled by Foster.

Crosse and BLACKWELL'S STORES, French JAMS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

myl

SAUMUR BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN and RUM.

ALE and STOUT, bottled by Foster.

Crosse and BLACKWELL'S STORES, French JAMS, &c., &c.

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Crosse and BLACKWELL'S STORES, French JAMS, &c., &c.

Hong

# THE CHINA MAIL

No. 5220, April 3, 1880.

2

## For Sale.

**MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.**  
Just RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.  
NEW AND POPULAR  
BOOKS.

EDUCATIONAL,  
HISTORICAL,  
WORKS OF REFERENCE,  
FICTION, and  
GENERAL LITERATURE.

"English Circumnavigators."  
Macaulay's "Great Triumph of Great Men."  
Herbert's "Great Historical Mutilines."  
Moncure's "Famous Historical Scenes."  
"English Explorers."  
Mason's "Book for Every Day."  
Bruce's "Book of Notable Women."  
Swain's "100 Women of the World."  
Crook's "Book about Travellers."  
Burns' "Poetical Works."  
Popé's "Poetical Works."  
Byron's "Poetical Works."

"Poems and Holy."  
"Pan and Panel Pictures from Poets."  
"Gems of Literature."  
"Book of Extracts."  
"Golden Gift Book."

"Treasury of Literature."  
"Garland of Poetry and Prose."  
"Cabinet of Gems."  
"Three Hundred Bible Stories."  
Bunyan's "Pilgrim Progress and Holy War."

Stormonth's "Handy English Word Book."  
"Fifty Celebrated Men."  
"Grimm's Tales."  
"Household Stories."

Noyce's "Boys' Book of Industrial Information."

"Famous Boys."  
"Merchant's Clerk."  
Poe's "Tales of Mystery."

Bentley's "Dictionary of Information."  
Bentley's "Dictionary of Natural History."

Bentley's "Dictionary of Biography."

Bentley's "Law Book."

Bentley's "Household Management."

Bentley's "All about Cookery."

Bentley's "All about Hard Words."

Bentley's "All about Everything."

Bentley's "All about Gardening."

Bentley's "Household Amusement."

Levi's "Law of Shipping and Insurance."

"Welsh on the Horse."

"The Dog by Stonehenge."

Graham's "Household Medicine."

Gardiner's "Household Medicine."

Piddington's "Sailors' Horn Book."

Goodfellow's "Merchant's Calculator."

"Girls' Own Treasury."

Pepys' "Boys' Play Book Series."

Foden's "Boiler Maker, &c."

Bunyan's "Law of Fire Insurance."

Dynne's "Essential Elements of Practical Mechanics."

"Corner Cupboard."

Crook's "Climate and Time."

Davison's "Origin of the World."

"Czech Series."

Wittfelder's "Almanack for 1880."

Duncin's "Transformation of Insects."

Jones' "Book-Keeping."

Jones' "Book-Keeping for Schools, with Key."

Cassell's "Sets of Ruled Books for Book-Keeping Lessons."

Genouillet's "French and English Correspondence."

Cornwell's "Geography."

Cornwell's "Arithmetic."

Cornwell's "Grammar."

Murray's "Grammar."

Macmillan's "Course of Reading."

"Practical Arithmetic," Senior.

Smith's "Smaller History of Greece."

Smith's "Smaller History of Rome."

Motley's "Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic."

Motley's "United Netherlands."

Barneveld's "Life and Death."

A. Enfield's "Writings."

Notes' "Epitome."

Hawthorne's "Leisure Legend."

Bunyan's "Ecclesiastical."

Smith's "Worth of Nations."

"Boys' Own Treasury."

"Comic History of England."

"Comic History of Rome."

"Carpenter's Synonyms."

Rogot's "Thesaurus."

Crabb's "English Synonyms."

Anderson's "Mercurial Correspondence."

Blakely's "Commercial Dictionary."

"Slag Dictionary."

Matthew's "Standard Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Student's Dictionary."

Ogilvie's "Smaller Dictionary."

Smith's "Synonyms."

"Dictionary of Quotations."

Chamber's "Arithmetic and Key."

"Manual of Mechanics."

"Manual of Steam Engine."

"Manual of Tides and Tidal Currents."

Dickens' "Old Man's History of England."

Hand Book "Travel Talk."

"Child's Guide to Knowledge."

"Child's Fable Book."

Mauder's "Treasury of Knowledge."

Mauder's "Botany."

Mauder's "Biographical Treasury."

Mauder's "Scientific and Historical Treasury."

Mauder's "National History."

Ayrton's "Bible History."

Froude's "Comprehensive Specifier."

Froude's "Short Studies."

Bourne's "Recent Improvements."

Hume's "History of England."

White's "Latin and English Dictionary."

Buckle's "History of Civilization in England."

Ames' "Primer English Constitution."

Swinburne's "Picture Logia."

Smith's "Wisdom and Wisdom."

Gray's "Catalogue of Postage Stamps."

Burn's "Self Art Cyclopedia."

Jones' "English System of Book-Keeping."

Manners' "Literary Society."

Routledge's "A General Manual."

"Language of Boys' General."

"Spelling," "Social Status,"

"Spelling," "Study of Sociology,"

Spencer's "First Principles."

Spencer's "Principles of Sociology."

Spencer's "Ceremonial Government."

Spencer's "Essays."

Haydn's "Dictionary of Science."

Smyth's "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramids."

Hawke's "Engines' and Mechanic's Pocket Book."

"Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger."

"Compendium of Universal History."

"Weekly Welcome."

Macaulay's "History of England."

Macaulay's "Critical & Historical Essays."

Macaulay's "Writings and Speeches."

"Cabinet Lawyer."

Sheppard's "Fall of Rome."

Dr. Ains' "Studies in French and German."

Ollendorff's "Method" in the study of Language adapted to the French, Spanish and German.

NOVELS!! NOVELS!!

SCHOOL BOOKS, MAPS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, March 24, 1880.

## Intimations.

### SECOND DRAWING.

**Chinese Imperial Government**  
**Eight per Cent. Loan**  
**of 1878.**

**N**OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following Number of Bonds to be paid off at Par, the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong and Shanghai, on the Thirtieth day of March, 1880, when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. HENRY SMITH, Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

**NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.**

325 Bonds Nos:-

2 657 1239 2040 2857

20 608 1247 2049 2696

53 622 1270 2058 2703

69 674 1270 2062 2707

74 678 1294 2063 2728

87 631 1318 2072 2758

98 658 1325 2077 2761

100 659 1339 2080 2785

118 736 1340 2091 2814

126 735 1346 2107 2828

132 737 1357 2110 2846

139 739 1363 2134 2861

141 753 1380 2143 2878

153 765 1401 2144 2919

173 764 1407 2150 2922

182 765 1435 2194 2940

184 767 1458 2221 2918

198 777 1462 2225 2968

201 796 1480 2228 2984

216 838 1510 2230 3005

230 839 1514 2231 3014

246 841 1521 2262 3030

263 843 1524 2265 3038

272 851 1540 2281 3046

293 861 1543 2283 3049

206 867 1546 2289 3051

297 883 1553 2303 3087

302 891 1559 2312 3058

312 899 1570 2317 3064

326 904 1578 2336 3069

344 918 1597 2353 3035

347 930 1600 2354 3039

354 971 1603 2386 3133

# THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5220.—APRIL 8, 1880.

## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sectioned by H.M. Government.  
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.



Trade Mark—“PHOSPHODYNE.”

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 50 Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the “Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty,” 20th August, 1875.

Certificate under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. Lalor, giving him the Sole Right the Trade Mark Phosphodyne in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named A.D.

1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Brains Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

**PHOSPHODYNE**

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing Functions of Life, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—Dr. Lalor's PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of Phosphorus, which reanimates the exhausted Functions of Life when impeded by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FRAUD.

## DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

OF BAY HOUSE, 82, GARNFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND,  
(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of  
Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be Foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and named by Dr. R. D. Lalor in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. Lalor's Testimonials, the date of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Basely Printed by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine “Phosphodyne” bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, “PHOSPHODYNE,” to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China—Treasors & Co., Bombay, Biscuits, and Food; Duff, Shattock & Co., and Biscuits and Co., Calcutta; R. Bonham, Oyley (OHLAY) & Co., Bangalore; Biscuit Dispensary, No. 212, Bangalore Street; R. Garton Co., Lahore; J. B. Williams & Co., Shanghai, China; Hong Kong Dispensary, Hong Kong, and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. Lalor's Prospectus, “Treatise on Life and Causes of Death,” on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had application to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

## Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE  
(Rx Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue, which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne, and man no other than Dr. Browne.—See *Times*, July 12, 1884.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.—This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while good men extol its virtues most extenuatively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for chronic consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectively checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diaphoresis, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectively cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commented on the College of Physicians and J. T. Daventry that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service was Cholera vs. Chlorodyne.—See *Lance*, Dec. 31, 1884.

Friedrich Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—Chlorodyne is the most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—“So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.”

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is now right to use his preparation; and that no仿製品 is ordered.

Curious—None genuine without the words “Dr. J. Collis Browne” on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Globe Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENTON, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London, England, in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

6mr80 1w 26t 4sep80

## Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S THE SAFEST MILD APERTER-FOR-DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN, &c., FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.  
DINNEFORD & CO., Chemists, London, And of Druggists and Stoekkeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong.

Bap80 1w 52t 8ap81

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE and its Name on Wrappers, Label, Bottle and Stopper, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Sja80 1w 52t 81ap80

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

NORTON'S MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the distress to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial that with justice called the “Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach.” Norton's Pills act as a powerful tonic and gentle purgative; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 40 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for “NORTON'S PILLS,” and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

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## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-explored report at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected from the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (not references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries) as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper in the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Association (U.S.)

*Travels in the Orient* contains the following notices of the *China Review*:—"This is the first of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely valuable; and certainly of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs Corps, and the missionary body, whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of this *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on the Legend's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stationman of the eleventh century, Sudung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be of unusual interest to the *Review*, if copied out with punctuality and detail, are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is, of course, derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, having their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other points then controlled by the Chinese, believe themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advancements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:

GEO. MURRAY RAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI: OR THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ETEL. One Volume 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM IN HISTORY, THOUGHT AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. ETEL. Second Edition. One Volume 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. L. & C. Oxford & Co.,

Hongkong, July 11, 1879.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at the Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

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1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

Section.  
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No. 5220.—APRIL 3, 1880.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

**MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.**  
Shipping.  
Daylight.—Name leaves for Coas. Ports.  
10 a.m.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai.  
6 p.m.—Penzo leaves for Saigon.  
Goods per Stratmore undelivered after  
this date subject to rent.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. John's CATHEDRAL.—Rev. W. L. Grove, B.A., Chaplain to the Bishop, Adm. Colonial Chaplain, Morning Service, 11, Evening 5.45. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Services.—At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c., Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

Choir Garrison.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 5.45.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 P.M., every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

St. Paul's SEMINARY'S CHURCH.—Service at 5 P.M., every Sunday. Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A.M. All seats free. Morning Prayers and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 A.M.

St. Stephen's MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen (All Services in Chinese). Morning Prayer, &c., Litany, Anti-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M., Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. By Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Founding House, West Point.

St. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 9 o'clock.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next EXCELSIOR MAN may be expected here on or about the 5th inst., by the P. & O. steamer Kashgar, which brings London dates up to Feb. 27.

The next AMERICAN MAN may be expected here on or about the 17th inst., by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer City of Tokio, which brings San Francisco dates to the 20th March.

The P. M. str. City of Tokio, which left San Francisco on the 20th March, may be looked for at Yokohama about the 10th April and here about a week later.

The handsome sum of \$600 has been collected for the Irish Famine Relief Fund by the committee of the Club Lusitano, from members of the Club and a few Portuguese friends.

H.M.S. Iron Duke, 14, Capt. H. F. Cleverland, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., accompanied by the despatch vessel Vigilant, 2, Commander W. M. Annesley, takes her departure for her usual summer tour in the north on Monday next.

We are requested to state that Divine Service will be held at St. Peter's Church tomorrow morning, as is usual on the first Sunday in the month, at 11 o'clock. The new chaplain, the Rev. O. Gilbert Booth, will preach, and the Bishop will administer the Holy Communion.

H.M.S. Encounter, 14, Captain the Hon. A. D. S. Denison, is hourly expected here to relieve the Charybdis which has now completed two commissions in Chinese waters, and will proceed to England on the arrival of the former vessel. The Encounter is of a more modern build than the Charybdis and carries an armament of three guns less than the latter vessel, but has engine power of a much greater capacity, and being a comparatively new vessel will be regarded as a valuable addition to the China Squadron. She was last commissioned at Sheerness in January, 1870.

A COUPON was given this afternoon at the Italian Convent, by the orphans, boarders, and day scholars of the establishment, the entertainment being intended as a manifestation of their gratitude for the interest and liberality of the community towards the orphans, evinced in the recent bazaar and otherwise. An address expressive of the gratitude of the orphans and others in the school for the interest taken in them was read by two of the young girls, in English and Portuguese, at the opening of the Concert; and later on an address was read appealing to those present on behalf of the Irish Famine Relief Fund. With a donation of small silver from those present a sum of \$30 was raised. The programme was a long and varied one, and included songs, piano duets, trios &c., and gave great satisfaction. There was a considerable attendance, largely composed of members of the Portuguese Community, and amongst those present were Lady Smale, Dr and Mrs Eliel, Mr and Mrs Fleming, J. Loureiro, Esq., Portuguese Consul, J. J. Francis, Esq., &c.

A WAVE of athletics has evidently set in upon the inhabitants of this little "dot on the ocean." We have already had three days devoted to sports of a most interesting and enjoyable nature, and on each occasion have been favoured with the choicest weather, which is a matter of first importance in out-door recreations of any kind. On Saturday next the members of the Police Force, (with the sanction of H. E. the Governor) intend to give us another day's treat on the Cricket Ground. Several novelties, which were much appreciated, were introduced by the Royal Artillery yesterday, and we have no doubt that as a large contingent of the police hall from the north of the Tweed a few of the games pertaining more particularly to that portion of the mother country may be looked for. Every Scotchman can take a hand at "Tossing the Caber" or, get on his legs for the "Highland Fling," even although prices for the "Sword Dance" or the "Best dressed Highlander" would not bring forth many competitors; and we trust these may find a place in the programme. Several wrestling matches amongst the Indian branch of the force are also in contemplation, and there is no doubt that the efforts of the "Bobbies" to "run to" a thoroughly enjoyable day's sport will be successful.

A programme of the events has been drawn up and now waits the sanction of the Governor; and, as on the past occasions, the stand will be kindly allowed to remain on the ground.

This Reuter's telegram which we published last night only proves what no one in his senses ever doubted,—that there has been a considerable reaction in England which does not run in favour of the Conservative Party.

But the data wired to us are insufficient to allow us to have any prophecy about what the issue of the struggle is to be. One thing that does strike us is the promptness with which the elections are carried out.

Parliament was dissolved only on the 24th, and a week afterwards we had 161 seats filled, 90 by Liberals and 61 by Conservatives. Of these 90 Liberal seats 25 were formerly held by the Conservatives and of the 61 Conservative 9 are retained from the other party. No Conservative gains were included in the calculations of those who prophesied the total downfall of the Tory party, and the advance of another great wave of Peace, Retrenchment

and Reform. The fact that not only are many of the constituencies remaining true to their old Tory lights but that a number are really deserving the Liberal banner for the Conservative may cause some apprehension to tremble for the accuracy of their predictions. The simple fact that the Liberal net gain has been 16 in 151 elections certainly does not prove that the Party who have appealed to the Country for the approval of their policy, at a time when that policy must either be boldly and strongly persisted in or abandoned altogether, will not eventually find that the voice of the Country is with them after all. There being 652 seats in the House, less than one-fourth of the elections had taken place at date of last telegram; and if the Liberal increase went on in the same proportion all through as it bears to the total number of elections up till now the Liberals would have a gain of 64 equal to 128 on a division and a majority in the new house of 164. But—and this is an important consideration—nearly all the boroughs as a rule come first in the order of ballot, and as the Conservatives stand to lose considerably in them, there will be at first evidence in the figures a fallacious prosperity to the Liberal cause, that is, a success which will not keep up until the close of the elections. The strongholds of the Conservatives have ever been, were conspicuously at the last general election and will be decided now, the counties. This consideration should be read together with the fact that there are 283 county members to be chosen as against 360 borough, the remaining 9 seats being those for the members for the Universities. Of these counties, 187 are in England and Wales, 32 in Scotland, and 64 in Ireland, while of the boroughs 205 are in England and Wales, 26 in Scotland and 39 in Ireland. It is thus seen how strong that particular division is in which the Conservatives are powerful—the counties, emphatically the English counties. Later telegrams will be required and fuller figures to enable any one yet to foretell what the result of the appeal to the country will be.

We have received through Messrs Kelly and Walsh, from Messrs F. B. Petersen and Bros., Philadelphia, &c., an advance copy of a new novel by an American author, which we have perused with much pleasure. "The Earl of Mayfield" is a capital written tale, full of life, and variety, teeming with realistic narrative, fresh and pure throughout and altogether most enjoyable reading. With the plot is interwoven some very graphic descriptions of grand scenes and stirring events in the civil war, with notes of character of many of the leading personages taking part in that great struggle. We commend the book heartily. It is published in a large duodecimo volume price \$1.50.

An ENTERTAINMENT will be given in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening the 5th April, commencing at half past eight o'clock; Admission Free, (Civilians 20 cents).—The following is the programme:

1. Piano Duet. 2. Song..... Too late. 3. Recital.... The Burial March of Dundee

4. Song..... The Gipsies' Chorus. 5. Part Song..... Little Billes. 6. Song..... The Larboard Watch. 7. Song..... See our Oar. 8. Duet.....

9. Song (comic). 10. Part Song..... See our Oar. 11. Song..... 12. Song.....

The Catholic Register contains to-day a proclamation by Bishop Raimondi to the effect that in compliance with the order (27th April 1879) of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, the Right Rev. Bishop Calderon, Vicar Apostolic of Fokien, who is the senior among the Vicars Apostolic of the fifth Region to which the Mission of Hongkong belongs, has determined that a Synod should be held by the Prelates of the fifth Region in Hongkong on Low Sunday, the 1st April next. Such Synod will accordingly be commanded to be opened in the Cathedral on Sunday next, April 4 at 8 a.m. On Thursday after Low Sunday, the 1st April, there will be a solemn Service in our Cathedral, where a Mass de Pascha Novis will be sung and after the said service a solemn thanksgiving will take place in our Cathedral. It is also ordered that "beginning from Low Sunday and as long as the Synod will last, not only the Collector de Spiritus Santo should be daily said in the Mass, but that also in each day public prayers, the Prelates of the fifth Region will say the Mass de Pascha Novis.

Mr. Perry said that he went to Hongkong on Low Sunday, the 1st April, and having no doubt that as a large contingent of the police hall from the north of the Tweed a few of the games pertaining more particularly to that portion of the mother country may be looked for. Every Scotchman can take a hand at "Tossing the Caber" or, get on his legs for the "Highland Fling," even although prices for the "Sword Dance" or the "Best dressed Highlander" would not bring forth many competitors; and we trust these may find a place in the programme. Several wrestling matches amongst the Indian branch of the force are also in contemplation, and there is no doubt that the efforts of the "Bobbies" to "run to" a thoroughly enjoyable day's sport will be successful.

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proval of their policy, at a time when

that policy must either be bold-

ly and strongly per-

sisted in or abandoned alto-

gether, will not eventually

find that the voice of the

Country is with them after all.

There being 652 seats in the House, less

than one-fourth of the elections had

taken place at date of last tele-

gram. It is thus seen how

strongly the voice of the

Country is with them after all.

It must be most discouraging to the

French artistes to find their efforts re-

warded by such scanty patronage, and

we regret exceedingly that their short

season promises such poor results.

It is to be hoped however that our musical

community will yet rally round this

deserving company, and by filling the

theatre at all future performances pre-

vent Madame Doriani's spirited enter-

prise, in bringing such excellent artistes

to the Far East, from ending in a serious

pecuniary loss.

"LA PERICHEOLE" is to well-known to

require any extended notice. The opera

has certain merits both musically and

dramatically, although far inferior in

every respect to "Les Cloches de Corneville."

Offenbach's celebrated comic opera "La

Pericheole" was a thoroughly enjoy-

able and a most successful enter-

prise, and certainly deserved a better attend-

ance and a longer run than it had. The

most encouraging feature of the French

artiste's performance was the spirit with

which Madame Doriani sang.

It is to be hoped that the French artiste

will make a success in the future.

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## THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5220.—APRIL 3, 1880.]

## ORIGINAL ACROSTICS.

The two principal words or 'Uprights' in these Acrostics will be usually of some passing topic of the day, or other subject of general interest. No such restriction is applied to the lights.

A Silver Cup value \$20 will be given to the person guessing the day, number correctly, and \$5 to the second, by the Saturday before June the last.

All answers to be sent to the Editor *China Mail*, by noon every Saturday, in an envelope marked 'Acrostic.'

A new Acrostic will appear every Saturday, together with the answer to the previous one (it has been solved), and also the names of those who have guessed it correctly.

Acrostic No. VII. begins the Series.

## ANSWERS TO NO. XIII.

Chi.	Book.
C	cob
H	hidalgo
I	lpo
T	tack
	K

\* The key of lpo is Corfu, in which Homer's Temple still remains, though in ruins. It is in full view of Cape Actium; and was the rendezvous of Octavian's fleet. The Venetians here built their Arsenal, which most visitors to Corfu must remember having seen.

No correct answers have been received.

## NO. XIV.

On Sinai's peak the thunder rolled,  
The vesper fire the storm told  
In Numea's city hear:  
A hecatomb its name doffes,  
The sensualist its virtue claims  
So open stands the door.

It changes garb in every clime,  
Yea fleeting as the wing of Time  
Its varied aspect seem:  
Yet in thy womb, Futility,  
We see its true security  
Where day eternal gleams.

Whilst that the life-blood ebbs and flows  
Poor human-kind must feel the throes  
Their maddening touch inspires;  
Yet in my happier moments, I  
Will faint, despair, and almost die  
With fierce conflicting fires.

Hold monst'r! Stay thy murderous hand  
List to thy parent's stern command  
Child though thou art of mine;  
Mark to thy sister's pensive lay  
As rapt she dreams her soul away  
In melting notes divine.

1. Stay giddy maidens! why so wild and fast?  
If thus you frolic, tired you'll be at last.

2. Look at me full in face, may, do not shrink,  
You'll know me soon if you will only think.

3. It is thy friend, so place in it thy trust,  
Break it, or cheat, it grinds thee into dust.

4. Terrible monster! Men in horror shrink;  
Yet hail the glories towering on thy brink.

5. Martyrs of Freedom, slain by jealous pride,  
Though years have passed, their actions never  
have died.

6. How hot the sun! This field pass quickly  
through,

What ho! my hands! my clothes, they all  
are blue.

7. In modern times I guide the ship of State,  
Mako wars, crown Kings, yea all that's done  
of late.

8. The usual query men at meeting ask;  
Without me, truly, life would be a task.

DUMPS BAY.

## WORD SQUARES.

Prizes of \$15 and \$10 are offered for ladies who succeed in "squaring" the greatest number of words by the Saturday preceding Midsummer day next. An example of the method of squaring is given.

C I R C L E  
I N U R E S  
R U D E S T  
C R E A S E  
L E S S E E  
E S T E E M

Words squared with ordinary English words will receive three credits, those squared by employing proper names will receive two, and those squared by using foreign words one credit. These credits will be accumulative, and successful answers will be published. No word will rank as a common English word unless it can be found in a modern English dictionary.

All answers should be sent to the Editor *China Mail* by noon on Saturday, and a new word will be given each week.

The six answers received are classified as follows:—*Arthur*, *Flossie*, *Jane*, *John*, *Tom*, *Uncle Tom*; *Arthur* cannot be accepted as a word.

*Arthur* has sent the following answer:

S M O K E  
M I S E R  
O S I E R  
K E E V E  
H R E E D

The next word to be "Squared" is *SUGAR*.

Voxox.

## THE TONIC SYSTEM OF CANTON, AMOY AND SWATOW.

We have already been made aware of the importance of this subject by the labours of E. H. Parker, Esq. and others, and wish to add our mite towards its better understanding by comparing the dialects above-named, no such comparison having hitherto, so far as we know, been made. We may premise at the outset that there are tones in each dialect which are quite loud and peculiar, having no exact equivalents in the tones which are recognised in books, and to which names have been universally given. We shall make this plain as we proceed. To begin with the Cantonese tones. They may be stated to be eight in number, the second or 上平 and sixth or 下平 being practically, for most foreign ears, one and the same. This allows three 入 for this dialect. In Amoy it is usual to reckon seven tones, the second and sixth, as in Canton, being reckoned as one. One might be tempted to compare 入 words ending in h with the third class of 入 in Cantonese, but to prevent confusion we adopt the classification currently recognised. When we reach Swatow we find that the foreign students of that language are divided on the subject of tones, so we shall have to decide it by comparison. On one side it is maintained that the tones are eight in number, and equally divided into upper and lower series. Yet strange to say the upholders of this system of division repudiate it in practice, and write their tone marks as to correspond in every way with those who give the tones as 上平, 上平, 上去, 上入, 下平, 下去, 下入; 去平. By this enumeration it will be seen that two names (上平 and 去平) are introduced, which differ from the ordinary nomenclature. The reason is that the second and sixth tones are counted as one 上平, while the Cantonese 下去 splits into two, thus giving three 去平. Accepting for the time being this classification, we get the following results: Canton 8 tones, Amoy 7 and Swatow 8. These we may classify as follows: Common to all three dialects (counting 上平 as the equivalent of second and sixth), 上平, 上平, 上去, 上入; 下平, 下去, 下入; seven in all. Peculiar to Canton 中入 and to Swatow 去平. Now let us examine the tones themselves and try to tabulate their relative value. For this purpose we shall be obliged to go outside the number of tones already referred to, and take refuge in colloquial cadences unknown to books. To begin with Amoy as compared with Cantonese. The 上平 of Amoy has the same pitch as the bastard 上平 in the second syllables of mai-pai (bread), chuk-kung (teaspoon), lo-pau (God of carpenters) &c. This is, we think, almost if not quite the same tone as the Hakka 上平 and (?) the Foochow also. In Swatow the 下平 however, has this pitch, as in nang (a man, sin 山 spirit). The Amoy 上平 (i.e. 上平 and 下平) corresponds as nearly as possible to Cantonese 上平; and the same is true of the dialect of Swatow, only that it is more abrupt there. The 上平 of the Hakkas is somewhat similar to the 下平 of the Cantonese, which is the 上去 of Amoy. The fourth tone or 上入 of Amoy and Swatow is like Cantonese 下入, but among the Hakkas whilst this tone agrees with the Amoy and Swatow dialect the name is changed, a word pronounced in 上入 is called

上入 as in Canton, which is not the case in Amoy and Swatow. These remarks apply in a similar manner to Cantonese 上去 or bastard. The 下平 of Amoy and Canton is the same pitch, this being the only case, unless we include the 上平, in which the tones have anything like an approximation each other. In Hakka the 去聲 is not divided into upper and lower, but words in that tone are pronounced higher than Cantonese 上平. The nomenclature used by foreign students in Swatow is confusing; they make 上去, 下去 and 去平 or 3 departing tones, but I leave it for persons more thoroughly acquainted with two or more dialects to give illustrations from other dialects, in order that we may know exactly under which heading these tones fall. Some tones are irregular as e.g. when Cantonese ya, is pronounced in Amoy chi instead of chi. Perhaps this change is arbitrary on account of the danger of confusing it with the pronoun this. Some words in Swatow which belong to the departing tone have a slur similar to that sometimes heard in Canton as bastard 上平, but as there are at least three ways of pronouncing this tone in Canton, viz. the authorized and two bastard, it is impossible for one to know the exact force of the slur without knowing more or less of both dialects. Similarly in the Hakkas we may compare the 上平 roughly with Cantonese 上平, whilst the speaker of either dialect will detect a good deal of difference. Hence any comparison will be only approximately correct, and these notes do not pretend to be anything more. They may however be a little guide to the student until some one better able will give us a more correct and scientific analysis.

## CHINA AND RUSSIA.

(*Japan Gazette*)

Our own letters from China received to-day contain no news to enlighten us about Chung How beyond an assurance that the violent explosion is the outward and visible manifestation of the struggle between Chinese and Manchus for ascendancy. The treaty of Chung How was regarded with favour at first by the Tartar nobility of Peking, to whom we must presume all the provisions and conditions were disclosed without reservation. The Shanghai papers say that Peking has rejected the treaty; and, considering the telegram received yesterday, we cannot doubt the fact of the complication having entered a new and most serious phase. We need not be surprised to learn in two or three weeks, by way of Russia rather than from Peking, that Tsao and King Shun have entered Illy, and that China has, till the third week in April, been of as about the time of the projected attack, as it is calculated that the snow will not have melted sufficiently till then. We suspect that the roads will be open before that date. The month of February as a rule, sees the worst of the winter over, and March usually inaugurates the milder weather. This is confirmed by the news recently received, which states that the snow had in a measure ceased, and that rain was falling. This betokens milder weather, and we suspect that if General Roberts waits till the third week in April, he will be too late, as Mahomed Jan will long ere that date have made his attack, if he feels himself strong enough to do so. That such an attack is imminent, seems a little probable, from the fact that the tribes mimicked to us have again commenced intercepting supplies of cattle and sheep coming to Sherpur. We are told that five thousand of the latter are in stock, and that the daily consumption is one hundred, so that in the matter of mutton, the troops are pretty well supplied, and need not fear a famine, as the opening of the season will lead to other, and possibly better arrangements in connection with the commissariat. There seems room for extensive improvement, as a telegram recently received informs us that the boats and blankets which arrived the other day, have been condemned as useless. The former are too small, a hopeless fault, and the blankets are said to be "so flimsy" as to have no warmth in them. This time the much-maligned contractor is not blamed, as we are quinily told that they are "probably good at the price" paid for them, so that the officials have been trying to the best of their ability to make use of them. No one seems to know with certainty who are for us, or who against us, and the letters and telegrams we receive from the front are of the most unreliable nature, not so much owing to the mala fides of the correspondents, as on account of the utter ignorance of every one on these vital subjects. Our intelligence department can tell us nothing having any claim to certainty, while every movement of the enemy appears to be thoroughly known to every section of our opponent's organisation. For several weeks we were tantalized with conflicting rumours of the movements of Abdul Rahman Khan; now he was in full march for Cabul with a large following; a few days later said to be in India; traduced, as he had not yet crossed the Oxus. This was speedily followed by an intimation of his arrival at or near Balkh, where several of the chiefs had come to wait on him, bringing men and treasure to help him in his movement towards Cabul. A telegram received yesterday, says that "the news of Ghomum Hyder Khan having met Abdul Rahman at Takapoal is confirmed." Granting that we have got at the truth of this bewildering incident at last, we have now to look this great fact in the face. Takapoal is just outside the town of Balkh, and is within 230 miles of Cabul, so that in two or three weeks he might reach Cabul, and it may become a question how far General Roberts will be justified in detaching a sufficiently strong force to assist Sir D. Stewart in his attack on Mahomed Jan at Ghuzni, when this must proportionately weaken the defences at and around Cabul. Abdul Rahman Khan from the North and Ayon Khan from Herat in full march Cabul-wards, for though these various factions have very different objects in view, they are all at one in their desire to get rid of our troops, and it is just possible that, for this reason, they may consent to leave the attainment of their private ends till after an effort has been put forth to expel the common enemy.

## THE SITUATION IN CABUL.

(*Friend of India*, March 10.)

The interest in the Afghan campaign now centres in the attack presently to be made on Ghuzni, as it seems a foregone conclusion that we are not to wait till we are attacked by Mahomed Jan, but are to take the offensive against him. The third week in April is spoken of as about the time of the projected attack, as it is calculated that the snow will not have melted sufficiently till then. We suspect that the roads will be open before that date. The month of February as a rule, sees the worst of the winter over, and March usually inaugurates the milder weather. This is confirmed by the news recently received, which states that the snow had in a measure ceased, and that rain was falling. This betokens milder weather, and we suspect that if General Roberts waits till the third week in April, he will be too late, as Mahomed Jan will long ere that date have made his attack, if he feels himself strong enough to do so. That such an attack is imminent, seems a little probable, from the fact that the tribes mimicked to us have again commenced intercepting supplies of cattle and sheep coming to Sherpur. We are told that five thousand of the latter are in stock, and that the daily consumption is one hundred, so that in the matter of mutton, the troops are pretty well supplied, and need not fear a famine, as the opening of the season will lead to other, and possibly better arrangements in connection with the commissariat. There seems room for extensive improvement, as a telegram recently received informs us that the boats and blankets which arrived the other day, have been condemned as useless. The former are too small, a hopeless fault, and the blankets are said to be "so flimsy" as to have no warmth in them. This time the much-maligned contractor is not blamed, as we are quinily told that they are "probably good at the price" paid for them, so that the officials have been trying to the best of their ability to make use of them. No one seems to know with certainty who are for us, or who against us, and the letters and telegrams we receive from the front are of the most unreliable nature, not so much owing to the mala fides of the correspondents, as on account of the utter ignorance of every one on these vital subjects. Our intelligence department can tell us nothing having any claim to certainty, while every movement of the enemy appears to be thoroughly known to every section of our opponent's organisation. For several weeks we were tantalized with conflicting rumours of the movements of Abdul Rahman Khan; now he was in full march for Cabul with a large following; a few days later said to be in India; traduced, as he had not yet crossed the Oxus. This was speedily followed by an intimation of his arrival at or near Balkh, where several of the chiefs had come to wait on him, bringing men and treasure to help him in his movement towards Cabul. A telegram received yesterday, says that "the news of Ghomum Hyder Khan having met Abdul Rahman at Takapoal is confirmed." Granting that we have got at the truth of this bewildering incident at last, we have now to look this great fact in the face. Takapoal is just outside the town of Balkh, and is within 230 miles of Cabul, so that in two or three weeks he might reach Cabul, and it may become a question how far General Roberts will be justified in detaching a sufficiently strong force to assist Sir D. Stewart in his attack on Mahomed Jan at Ghuzni, when this must proportionately weaken the defences at and around Cabul. Abdul Rahman Khan from the North and Ayon Khan from Herat in full march Cabul-wards, for though these various factions have very different objects in view, they are all at one in their desire to get rid of our troops, and it is just possible that, for this reason, they may consent to leave the attainment of their private ends till after an effort has been put forth to expel the common enemy.

## VISITORS' COLUMN.

(*Friend of India*, March 10.)

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated, from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club,

German Club, Supreme Court, &c.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley Street.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. and Chinese Telegraph Co.,

Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house

and Boat-house, &c.—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Hotels.

Stag Hotel, good accommodation for visitors at moderate rates, 110, Queen's Road Central.—J. Cook, Proprietor.

Hongkong Hotel, the largest and most commodious, at the corner N. E. of the Clock Tower.—DORABER AND HING-KEE, Lessors.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hoiser, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Books, Music and Stationery.—KELLY & WALKER (next door Hongkong Hotel).

Travelling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL &